

FIGHTING CENTURES

Turks Reported to Have Met with Heavy Repulse from the Insurgents.

RAID MADE IN BULGARIA

Bashi-Bazouks Said to Have Crossed the Frontier and Killed Guards.

MASSACRE OF MUSSULMANS

Foreign Embassy at Constantinople Hears That Eight Hundred Have Been Slaughtered.

SOFIA, Tuesday.—A fierce battle is reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Monastir. Three Turkish battalions attacked a thousand insurgents, and, after the fight had raged for six hours, the Turks were repulsed, with a loss of two hundred and ten men killed or wounded. The insurgent loss is not given.

According to a report from Uskub, Michailowki, the Bulgarian leader, was killed in the fighting at Krushevo, while Boris Sarafoff, the noted insurgent chief, has been surrounded at Prassabank, in the southern part of the Monastir vilayet. The night train service between Salonica and the Serbian frontier has been suspended.

Forty-three battalions of Turkish reserves in Europe have been called out.

A reign of terror is reported to prevail at Uskub, where the Christian inhabitants are afraid to leave their houses. The Vail has issued the strictest orders to the Mussulman population to remain quiet and not molest their Christian neighbors; but the Mussulmans, meeting in the mosques, have resolved at a given signal to massacre the whole Christian population immediately.

The Turkish troops, who are their only protection, do not show the slightest disposition to aid them. The attitude of the Turkish troops was recently plainly manifested when a train load of soldiers, soon after leaving Uskub, fired on the Bulgarian workmen who were repairing the line. Three of the workmen were killed and their bodies were left lying on the line.

Telegraphic communication between Sofia and Constantinople is interrupted, the wires having been cut between Adrianople and Constantinople. No telegrams from Constantinople have been received here since six o'clock Monday evening. The Turkish officials at Adrianople refuse to state where the break occurred. Fears are expressed here regarding the safety of the railroad between Adrianople and Constantinople.

Reports received from Constantinople, and believed to be authentic, confirm the previous statements to the effect that when the Turks recaptured Krushevo they slaughtered the entire Christian population without mercy. It is pointed out that among those killed were the employees of the government tobacco establishments, which are under European control, as the proceeds from these establishments were assigned to the service of the Turkish debt.

WAR WITH BULGARIA

Reported That It Is Believed by Turkish Officials To Be Imminent.

LONDON, Wednesday.—A Constantinople despatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated August 11, describes the Turkish officials as in despair at the rising in Macedonia. The railways were busy all that night conveying troops and stores to the disaffected area.

With Bulgaria was believed to be impatiently awaiting the opening of hostilities to end the suspense which was taxing the patience and discipline of the troops to the utmost.

If you cannot attend the Cup Races keep your eye on the Broadway Bulletin service of the EVENING TELEGRAM. It will have unique features this year, but will duplicate its old time triumphs for speed and accuracy.

BULGARIA'S ARMY MOBILIZED

Government Has Seventy Thousand Men Under Arms, but Waits on Russia.

ROME, Tuesday.—Private advices from the Balkan peninsula received here state that Bulgaria has practically mobilized all its troops, as the troops under arms in the principality amount to more than seventy thousand, which is double what is considered the peace effective.

The Bulgarian government, however, is unwilling to venture for the time being on any hostile movement against Turkey, as it does not wish to lose the support of Russia. It is believed that the Russian opinion in Russia will force the government to help Bulgaria against Turkey, and the despatch of a Russian squadron to Turkish waters encourages the Bulgarians in this view.

RUSSIAN FLEET MOVE UNWELCOME SURPRISE

Porte Believed That Rostkovski Incident Was Closed with Punishment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday.—The Russian squadron of war ships which left Sebastopol yesterday is expected to arrive off the Turkish coast this afternoon to support the demands made on Turkey by Russia in connection with the assassination of August 1 of M. Rostkovski, the Russian Consul at Monastir. The fact that Russia is about to make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters has been kept a profound secret here, the public being entirely ignorant of the Russian move.

The notification received here of the sailing of the squadron was an unwelcome surprise to the Turkish government, which believed that the Russian move would be closed with the punishment of the guilty parties.

The most recent advices received here from Monastir were forwarded Sunday night and announced that the fighting between the insurgents and Turkish troops in the vicinity of Krushevo continued, and that many refugees from neighboring villages had congregated at Monastir. Several villages inhabited by Greeks, it was added, had been set on fire by the insurgents.

MONASTIR, THE CENTRE OF THE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.



THE PRINCIPAL STREET IN MONASTIR, WHERE MASSACRES ARE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

recently captured a detachment of sixty Turkish soldiers near Haskol, close to the Bulgarian frontier.

Twenty-four battalions of reserves in the vilayet of Anatolia have been summoned to the colors.

The repeated attacks made by the insurgents on the railroads and the inadequate protection afforded by the Turkish authorities have compelled the railroad officials to order, in spite of the protests of the military commanders, a suspension of traffic on the Salonica, Monastir and Uskub lines.

Despatches received here from Belgrade, Serbia, say that the Turkish Minister there has secured the detention of a quantity of arms and ammunition destined for Bulgaria. The forwarder of the arms was sentenced to a fine of \$3,000 for the illegal exportation of munitions of war.

REPORTED ACROSS FRONTIER

Bashi-Bazouks Are Said to Have Entered Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Tuesday.—The Evening Post states that a band of Bashi-Bazouks have crossed the Bulgarian frontier in the district of Teledere and killed three frontier guards with ransoms and wounded two others. They also set fire to several houses. This raid has created great excitement in the district.

CHINESE CRUISER SUNK BY STEAMER

The Empress of India Collides with the Huang-Tai Off Hong Kong.

HONG KONG, Tuesday.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's steamer Empress of India, from Vancouver, B. C., July 27, and Yokohama, August 10, for Hong Kong, collided near this port to-day with the Chinese cruiser Huang-Tai. The war ship sank an hour after the collision.

The Empress of India saved 170 of the crew of the cruiser. The captain of the Huang-Tai, who refused to leave his ship, and thirteen of her crew were drowned. The Empress of India was badly damaged amidships.

TRIED TO CROSS BOW.

Cruiser Changed Course Without Warning, Too Late to Avoid Crash.

MONTREAL, Tuesday.—In an official explanation which the Canadian Pacific Railway gives of the collision between the steamer Empress of India and the Chinese cruiser, the railway officials say that the two vessels were running parallel courses about midnight when, without warning, the captain of the Chinese cruiser suddenly starboarded his boat and tried to cross the bow of the Empress. The latter's captain immediately maneuvered so that the collision, which he knew would be the result, should be a glancing one. The bow of the cruiser slid along the side of the Empress, but the starboard propeller of the Empress caught the cruiser and injured her so seriously that she sank in a few seconds.

The Empress of India carried twenty-five cabin passengers and two hundred and fifty stowage passengers, the latter being mostly Chinese. She was under command of Lieutenant O. P. Marshall.

CRUISER WAS TENDER TO CHINESE NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The Huang-Tai was a tender to the Naval Engineering College of the southern Chinese squadron, at Nanking. She was of 2,110 tons displacement, 260 feet long, had 30 feet beam and drew 20 feet of water. The cruiser was built at Elswick. She had 240 indicated horse power and was launched in 1892 and was completed in 1893. Her armament consisted of three 4-inch Krupp guns, seven 4-pounders and six small caliber guns, and she was fitted with two torpedo tubes.

The Huang-Tai had an estimated speed of fifteen knots, carried a ton of coal and had a complement of 300 men. She was driven by one propeller, had one funnel and was barked with a single gun on the foremast and one on the mainmast.

PETER'S PENCE FROM AMERICA

Pope Says New World Has Given Largest Amounts and Sent Most Pilgrims to Rome.

ROME, Tuesday.—The Pope to-day received several Mexican families from the diocese of Tuxtla, to whom he spoke about their Bishop, the Right Rev. Mariano Gutierrez y Cordova. Then the Mexican Consul here presented His Holiness with an offering of Peter's pence from the diocese of Aguascalientes.

The Pope remarked that since his election the New World had given the largest amounts and had furnished the most numerous contingents of the faithful. He then, alluding to the American pilgrims which he received the day after his election.

The news is not confirmed officially. The revolutionary organ Autonomiya says the insurgents, after two unsuccessful attempts, have succeeded in destroying with dynamite the bridge at Exchessco, thereby absolutely stopping communication between Salonica and Monastir.

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RUMOR UNFOUNDED THAT RUSSIAN VICE CONSUL HAS BEEN SHOT.

BEGRAD, Serbia, Tuesday.—There is no truth in the report circulated in the United States yesterday by a news agency that the Russian Vice Consul at Monastir, Dr. Mandelstam, who succeeded the murdered Consul Rostkovski, had been shot near Monastir.

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KING PETER ONLY A FIGUREHEAD

Permits Ministers to Act Freely and Refrains from Expressing Any Wish.

LONDON, Tuesday.—An interesting sketch of the new King of Serbia is given in a Belgrade despatch, published in the Daily Mail this morning.

King Peter, says the correspondent, is very prudent. He interests himself in every branch of the administration. He presides at every Cabinet Council and expresses his opinion unreservedly, but he permits the Ministers to act freely and untrammelled. Unlike his predecessor, he refrains entirely from expressing any wish regarding appointments or dismissals—an unheard of innovation in the Balkans.

All letters addressed to the King, even those from Russia, are shown how communications are invariably handed to the chiefs of the departments concerned, without even a suggestion from His Majesty.

Neither does he interfere in party politics nor exercise direct influence on the foreign policy of Serbia, which today is neither pronounced Russophile nor decidedly pro-Austrian.

The King's private life is as simple and democratic as it was before his accession to the throne. He observes the court etiquette as long as it does not conflict with his democratic convictions.

The Times correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that the result of the recent ministerial crisis has shown how completely King Peter is in the hands of the military committee which enthroned him. The coming elections will undoubtedly result in an overwhelming radical victory.

The outlook, concludes the correspondent, is dark and the country seems to be drifting into anarchy.

DOMITIAN'S BIG STATUE.

Important Discovery in Roman Forum Shows Figures To Have Been Six Times Life Size.

ROME, Tuesday.—A most important discovery was made to-day during excavations in the Roman Forum, consisting of the base of the celebrated equestrian statue of the Roman Emperor, Domitian, which is of the greatest interest in determining the topography of the Forum during the first century of the empire. The base stands five feet below the present level of the Forum. It is forty-two feet long and three feet wide and over ten feet high. On the top are three blocks of travertine stone, showing where the feet of the horse stood. The fourth block is lacking, indicating that the right forefoot of the horse was raised. The distance between the blocks is so great that it is calculated the statue was six times life size.

PREMIUM ON CRIMPING.

British Consul at Portland, Ore., so Characterizes Increase of Rate for Seamen.

LONDON, Tuesday.—The British Consul at Portland, Ore., Mr. James Laddlaw, emphasizing in his annual report the increase in the number of desertions from British ships in ports within his jurisdiction, complains that the owners and captains make no stand against the "crimpy" and rarely show a disposition to assist the local authorities in prosecuting persons guilty of infractions of the law. He adds, in the absence of proper evidence, little is done. Mr. Laddlaw then criticizes the law, recently passed, licensing sailors' boarding houses, saying: "The clause relating to the legal rate for furnishing seamen from \$10 to \$20 is very objectionable. It acts as a premium on crimping. Strange as it may seem, the most notorious crimping firm here is the only one which has received a license."

LIVE SHELL FIRED TO TEST WAR SHIP

The French Battle Ship Massena Bombards the Suffren as Experiment.

FULL CREW ON BOARD

Three Trial Shots at Targets Erected on Deck of the Vessel and One at Her Turret.

GREAT RESISTANCE SHOWN

Missile Shattered by Impact and Fragments Rebound a Considerable Distance.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

THE HERALD'S European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

LOMBARD, Tuesday.—A daring experiment, in which one French battle ship bombarded another with live shell while the crew was on board, took place to-day off Brest. The Daily Mail correspondent telegraphs the story of the long expected experiment, in which the first class battle ship Suffren was to serve as a target for the battle ship Massena. He says:—

"The officers and crew remained under cover on board the Suffren, where they had been impatient prisoners for many days, awaiting the wonderful experiment. 'Puff! Bang!' My meditations were rudely interrupted and I felt an electric thrill go through me at the sight of smoke from the Massena, followed by a report. The projectile burst into flames below the fort on the island, sending a shower of stones and rocks in every direction."

"With the aid of my telescope I could see that the shot had passed through one of the canvas target targets erected on the Suffren. It was then ten o'clock. After an interval of half an hour another shot was fired with the same apparent result. My boatman, becoming prophetic, assured me that the third time never failed."

"In the meantime the torpedo boats were very busy preventing inquiring spectators from coming too near. 'Puff! Bang!' That's a bit, this time! cried the skipper, and right enough. The third shot had struck home well and true. The impact caused a peculiar metallic report, and the Suffren's officers swarmed round to see what damage had been done."

"As the smoke of the shell cleared away from the deck I could see that it bore a red tinge, due to floating atoms of rust and iron. 'On the protecting screen of armor and on the turret was visible a large black, ragged patch, where the shell exploded. Fragments of shell whistled through the air, and some fell five hundred yards away."

"While the effects of the shot were being examined all eyes were turned in the direction of the narrow channel connecting the Harbor of Brest with the sea. The shot, the Northern squadron, in modest order, was seen filling into the roads. The Bouvine, flying the Admiral's flag, was at the head. Then came the Duguay-Loire and following her, the Guichen, the Formidable, the Admiral Fréhouart and the Jeanne d'Arc."

"About four o'clock another shot was fired from the Massena, which seemed to strike the Suffren square on the protective screen on the turret. Then, after a short interval, customary salutes were given in honor of the Ministerial visit and the spectacular part of the day's programme ended."

"The Suffren appears to have victoriously resisted the trying test to which her armor was subjected. When the shells bounded away from the vessel and fell in the sea several hundred yards off. This is the most trying test which a first class Power ever imposed upon a modern war ship."

How the Test was Conducted and Effect of the Shots.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BREST, Tuesday.—The interesting experiment on the Suffren, which was made with the object of ascertaining the effects on the mechanism of the turret and guns therein, was carried out this afternoon in the presence of the French Minister of Marine, M. Delahaye, and numerous high naval officers.

Three trial shots were fired by the turret Massena at targets erected on the Suffren. Then a fourth shell was fired at the turret of the Suffren, which shell struck the turret, which appeared to stand the test well. Fragments of the shell rebounded a considerable distance.

The Suffren One of the Best Vessels in the French Navy.

The Suffren is one of the best fighting ships in the French navy. She is an armored turret ship of 12,735 tons, 411 feet in length, and has three propellers, has engines of 16,500 horse power and is capable of a speed of 18 knots. She was launched at Brest in 1899. Her belt armor is of 11½ inches thickness and her deck plating 2½ inches.

Last year the British Admiralty ordered experiments to test fire power to be carried out on the Suffren. The Suffren was used as a target ship and was repaired after being sunk by shells fired from guns of the latest pattern used by the British navy.

The experiments consisted of several hours firing with nine-inch and six-inch guns loaded with lyddite. The Suffren was used as a target ship and was repaired after being sunk by shells fired from guns of the latest pattern used by the British navy.

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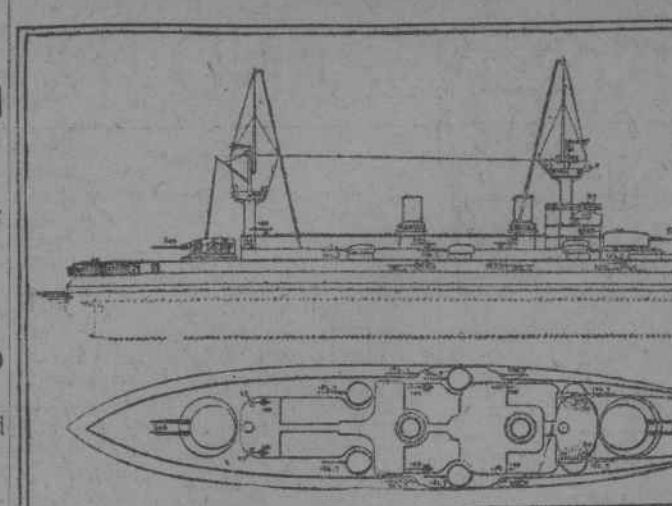
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THE FRENCH BATTLE SHIP SUFFREN.



CONSTITUTIONAL HORIZONTAL SECTIONS OF THE FRENCH BATTLE SHIP SUFFREN. STAGES SHOW TURRETS TESTED.

KAISER WANTS ARMY INCREASED

Reichstag To Be Asked to Raise Peace Establishment by 39,000 Officers and Men.

MAKING A TOTAL OF 647,000

General Staff Urges She Must Utilize All Means of Defence in View of Combinations.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—There seems to be no doubt that the government, under the impulse of the country, is determined to ask the Reichstag for an increase in the permanent military establishment, by about thirty-nine thousand men, to be organized into two army corps, thus raising the standing army to about six hundred and forty-seven thousand officers and men. The increased annual charge is estimated at \$3,000,000, exclusive of equipment.

The first consideration leading the government to propose what is certain to be an unpopular measure is that the military resources of the country are not fully utilized by the existing establishment. Nearly a hundred thousand men, morally and physically fit for service, reach military age yearly, who are not taken into the standing army because of legal limitations. Although these men who are shut out by law from the regular service undergo short periods of drill in the reserve, they are regarded by the military administration as being unequal to the two-year service unit. The general staff, therefore, asserts that since the national resources are not fully utilized, a portion, at least, of these hundred thousand capable men must receive full training. This, it is said, will not be in a state of full preparedness.

The general staff is said to have represented to the Emperor that the means of defence, and that even then the army numerically will be half a million. It is affirmed that the proposed increase has nothing to do with the present position of foreign questions.

Peace Establishment is 605,000 Men Costing \$122,240,000 a Year.

Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army (or navy) for six years, two years in active service and four in the reserve. About 400,000 young men reach the age of twenty every year and of these about 300,000 are left liable for service. Owing, however, to the legal limitation of the peace strength, only a certain number (chosen by lot) join the army, the remainder being drafted into the reserve.

The annual cost of the German army is \$88,000,000. The cost of the standing army is \$44,000,000. The cost of the reserve is \$44,000,000. The cost of the militia is \$44,000,000. The cost of the supplementary bringing up the total to \$132,240,000. It is now proposed to increase to \$132,240,000.

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